13 April 2022

Via ECFS

Marlene Dortch, Secretary Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC

RE: Notice of Ex parte, Dockets CG 17-59, WC 17-97

Dear Ms. Dortch,

On 13 April 2022 the undersigned and Michael Graves, both with ZipDX, met with Jerusha Burnett, Karen Schroeder, Mark Stone, Aaron Garza and Kristi Thornton from CGB; and Jonathan Lechter, Megan Danner, Zachary Ross, John Visclosky, Jesse Goodwin and Michele Berlove, all WCB.

The meeting was via teleconference and covered the content in the attached presentation as well as our recent filings in this docket.

Regards,

/s/

David Frankel CEO, ZipDX LLC St. George, UT 1-800-372-6535 / dfrankel@zipdx.com

cc: Meeting Participants, via E-mail



Robocall Mitigation



What Must We Do To Prevent Illegal Robocalling?

Gateway FNPRM, FCC Dockets 17-59 and 17-97

David Frankel, CEO

ZipDX LLC

13-April 2022



Illegal Robocalling Kingpins



Nick Palumbo Toll-Free Deals USDOJ / SSA



John Spiller JSquared Tel \$225M FCC Fine



Dominic Bohnett TCA VOIP **VT AG**



Adrian Abramovich \$120M FCC Fine



Abhijit Choudhury Startel IN AG

- Government investigations revealed each of these gentlemen were involved in millions of daily illegal robocalls.
- In each case they paid downstream voice service providers to send their calls onward to the called parties. (Ref. Indiana AG / Piratel Consent Decree, US Dist Ct IN S Dist 3:21-cv-00150.)
- Had they looked, those downstreams could have seen the suspicious nature of the traffic.



Robocall Economics

• Americans receive 4 Billion robocalls every month; half are illegal

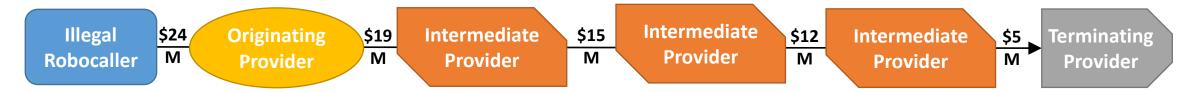


• Originating providers get paid about \$2 million/month by illegal callers in exchange for putting those calls onto the network.



Trickle-Down Robonomics

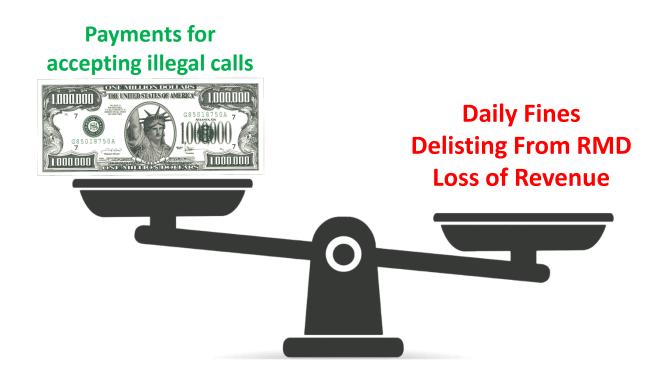
Typical robocalls hop through 4 or more providers en route to the victims



A ZipDX Initiative

- Every provider in the path charges its upstream a fee for those calls
- In aggregate, the US telecom industry gets about \$75 million in revenue annually to deliver illegal robocalls to Americans.
- To the extent that we are successful in stopping these calls:
 - Providers will lose that revenue
 - Salespeople will no longer get commissions on that traffic
 - Larger providers that were carrying the calls will lose revenue & profits
 - The providers for whom this is their primary business will go bust

Tipping the Balance



- We need to make illegal robocalling less financially attractive to providers
- Originators & gateways often have nothing to lose
 - no legitimate revenue
 - limited assets
- INTERMEDIATE providers must have skin in the game – penalties are meaningful to them
- These providers have great visibility to much of the illegal calling

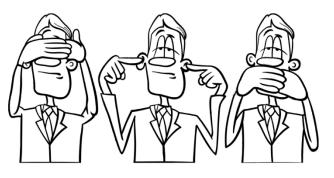


Call Laundering Hop-by-Hop

- The stream of calls from an illegal robocaller is called Dialer Traffic
- This traffic is characterized by:
 - Low Average Call Duration (under 60 seconds, vs. 3+ minutes for conversational calling)
 - > 95% of calls shorter than a minute (vs. 50% for conversational calling)



- The best way for a provider to know the difference is to insist on understanding the details of the callers' campaign:
 - What is the purpose; what does the recording say; who are they calling?
 - What telephone numbers are they using? Vet & allow ONLY these numbers.
 - Know your traffic. This is broadcasting.
- The most common approach: DON'T ASK, DON'T LOOK



Don't Fall for Provider Deflections



Caught red handed!
You are sending
illegal robocalls!

I told my customer to stop sending those calls.

All my calls are signed with STIR/SHAKEN.

All my customers are listed in the Robocall Mitigation Database.

I block invalid, unassigned and unallocated ANIs.

I do everything the FCC requires me to do.

I respond to every traceback request.

You only found one call. I process millions daily.

Just last week I turned away two suspicious customers.

If I got rid of all my illegal robocallers, I'd be out of business.



Providers offering these excuses fail to stop mass illegal robocalling.

New RMD Declarations

- □Option A: Conversational Traffic Safe Harbor. The filer certifies that it accepts only conversational traffic, and that it monitors traffic from each customer daily to ensure an average call duration of at least two minutes. These measures are deemed to satisfy 47 CFR § 64.1200(n)(3) unless and until the filer receives notification (from the Commission, other law enforcement, the Registered Consortium for traceback, or another credible source) that illegal calling has been identified. The filer has detailed its applicable monitoring and record-keeping in the attached Robocall Mitigation Plan.
- □Option B: Non-Conversational Traffic. The filer may elect to accept non-conversational traffic from some customers (that is, traffic that has an average call duration less than two minutes). The filer certifies that the attached Robocall Mitigation Plan details specific measures it takes to ensure all calls it accepts are legal, including verifying that calling line identification is not misleading or inaccurate and that customer calling practices and messages are compliant with regulations. Should illegal calling be detected, the filer understands that it may be liable for penalties associated with such traffic, as well as delisting from the Robocall Mitigation Database, even absent a prior notification, regardless of the role the filer plays in the call path.

A ZipDX Initiative

Cheapest Ways to Avoid Illegal Robocalls

- A provider can accept CONVERSATIONAL traffic ONLY
 - For each call source, monitor ACD: must be > 2 minutes
 - Limit calls-per-second to historical norms
- If a provider wants to carry DIALER TRAFFIC:
 - Accept it ONLY on trunks dedicated to that traffic
 - Know the details of each campaign running through your platform
 - Vet, pre-approve, enforce and monitor the use of specific Caller-IDs (ANIs)
 - Intermediate providers impose these rules on their upstreams; apply KYC
 - Be certain your customers have appropriate compliance programs in place
 - Insist on indemnification or a bond should penalties be imposed
- Impose a zero-tolerance policy for violations
 - Callers and providers carrying dialer traffic must be up to the job
 - Monitor traffic proactively do not wait for a traceback
 - React as you would for failure to pay or for prepaid balance dropping to zero



Hard to Game – Do the Math

- Example Robocaller makes 500,000 calls daily
 - Average call duration of 12 seconds
 - Total connect time = 100K minutes
- Concerned about ACD metric
 - He tries to hold calls up longer, but recipients still hang up
 - ACD goes to 30 seconds; connect time = 250K minutes
- He hunts for other traffic to blend with his robocalls
 - 100,000 calls @ 9.5 minutes each adds 950K minutes (VERY difficult)
 - Now his ACD is (950K+250K minutes) / (500K+100K calls) = 2 minutes
- His costs have gone from \$200/day to \$2,400/day (@ \$0.002/min)







Merits of This Approach

- Focuses on those that deal in high-volume calling
 - Most providers do not solicit or tolerate this traffic
 - Compliance burden falls on those few that choose to do so
 - They must have the appropriate expertise
 - Others must stick to conversational calling
- Simple & not dependent on problematic criteria
 - Is the source foreign or domestic?
 - Is the calling number USA or elsewhere?
 - Where does the provider fit in the call path (originator, gateway, intermediate)?
 - Is the caller a roamer or nomadic VOIP or international call center?
- Hurdles are low for legal callers yet sufficiently challenging for illegal callers
- Providers retain flexibility to use an approach suitable for their circumstances
 - Whatever they choose HAS TO WORK
- FCC can augment by providing suggestions and sharing best practices
- Introduces an economic risk to counter existing powerful profit motive



